

An Appeal To Civilization.



The Heroic Efforts of the Macedonians to Free Themselves of Turkish Cruelty.

Lynching is the blackest blot on the reputation of this country. More than fifteen hundred persons were lynched in the United States within the past ten years. It is a disgrace to us all, and whatever may be the palliating excuses, there is not an American who does not wish the removal of the evil.

Now, if we should multiply the horrors of lynching with all its causes and attending circumstances a hundredfold—perhaps even a thousandfold—we should get an idea of the conditions which prevail in certain parts of the Turkish Empire, places where human beings are worse than savage beasts, and where womanhood and childhood find neither mercy nor consideration.

In the scarpiness of the news dispatches it is difficult to get a connected idea of the situation. Therefore, it will be well for us to arrange our information somewhat as follows:

The Turkish Empire of the present day has an extent of 65,752 square miles in Europe, with 6,086,300 inhabitants; 398,900 square miles in Africa, with 1,300,000 inhabitants, and 650,394 square miles in Asia, with 17,545,300 inhabitants, making a total area of 1,115,946 square miles, with 24,931,600 inhabitants. These are under the immediate rule of the Sublime Porte.

Tributary to the Empire are the States of Bulgaria and Egypt, the Provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina, occupied by Austria, and the principalities of Samos and Crete—all of these making an area of 464,936 square miles, with 14,969,313 inhabitants, so that the Turkish Empire has altogether 1,579,982 square miles of area and just about 40,000,000 population.

In all of these divisions there is more or less trouble constantly occurring, but the chief centres of turmoil have been, are now and will doubtless continue to be Bulgaria,

with its 37,860 square miles of territory and its 3,154,375 inhabitants, and Macedonia.

Bulgaria is connected with Macedonia, because of the political relations, and ambitions, and problems, and we can best understand the racial differences in Macedonia by the following statement of the population of the two Turkish provinces which are known as Macedonia in the current news dispatches and literature:

MONASTIR.
Greeks (Christians).....310,000
Bulgarians (Christians).....174,000
Serbs (Christians).....13,000
Armenians (Christians).....12,000
Turks (Muslimans).....344,000
Jews.....5,000

SALONICA.
Greeks (Christians).....358,000
Bulgarians (Christians).....205,000
Turks (Muslimans).....425,000
Jews.....51,000
All other peoples.....9,000

The war between Russia and Turkey was fought in 1877 and 1878. In the treaty which followed there was created a Bulgarian principality in which the greater part of Macedonia was placed. This treaty was revised at Berlin, which detached Macedonia from Bulgaria and left it under the direct rule of the Sultan, declaring that reforms must be introduced into the administration of the province. An international commission, composed of delegates of European Powers, was appointed. It promptly met, brought great intelligence to bear upon the problems, and decided what should be done and how Macedonia should be governed. These were turned over to the Turkish Government and, as usual, the most absolute promises were given that the work would be attended to.

That was the first and last of the reforms. For a quarter of a century the Christians of Macedonia have waited in vain. When they became insistent, thousands were slaughtered and others were

hunted and wronged. For twenty-five years the plunder has gone on, and the conditions today are infinitely worse than they were when the enlightened commission met in Constantinople and drew up their statutes.

Mr. Gladstone called the Sultan of Turkey the "great assassin" on the floors of Parliament. He brought forth facts and figures to show that he was the most frightful murderer in modern history. The Sultan hates Christians. Anything that contributes to their extermination delights his satanic heart. He did more than decline to institute the reforms in Macedonia which he had promised; he let loose upon the land tens of thousands of his imperial troops, scattering them broadcast and compelling them to live upon the people. These soldiers possess, to an even greater degree, the hatred of their master, and they know that they are free to commit their excesses without expecting punishment from Constantinople. In their most human moments they steal everything they can, even the shoes from the feet of the peasants, and in the times of conflict their atrocities go beyond the possibilities of language, and almost of human credulity, for there can be no limits to the bestiality of men who cut small children and infants to pieces as a pastime.

All this is going on today, and what do we find? The good Christian nations stand aloof, apparently satisfied with the promises of the Sultan, the most notorious liar of the world. For twenty-five years he has neglected even the semblance of reform. He has steadily rewarded his officials who have committed the crimes and he still has the nerve to make pledges to Christendom, while his friends are working more desperately than ever before.

What is the explanation of so extraordinary a spectacle?

Politics.

Each Power is afraid of the

other. Moreover, Bulgaria rushes in not because it wants to help Macedonia, but because Macedonia may start the war which may result in Bulgarian independence. Macedonia refuses overtures, because it fears the despotism of the Slay as greatly as the cruelty of the Turks.

The Macedonian revolutionists are very clear in their programme. They do not ask for anything at once, but seek their independence gradually. The first step is a formation of four provinces, which shall enjoy administrative autonomy under a high European commission nominated by the six grand Powers of Europe, with a European Governor-General for each of the provinces and a European commission to do the work of organization. This calls for the independence of Macedonia, while remaining under the political authority of the Sultan. It seeks to avoid the present Turkish troops by obtaining an international army of occupation of 45,000 men, to be maintained in the country during the work of organization, after which it will be reduced one-half and will remain as a police force. Of course, Turkey fights these demands, and thus the outrages go on.

Out of it all comes the louder cry that the Turk shall be driven from Europe; that, like the beast that he is, he must be caged and tamed by the forces of civilization.

With any great change must occur the further dismemberment of the Empire. Once the Ottoman Empire occupied four times the territory in Europe it now holds. Once it ruled all of Northern Africa, all of Greece and the islands of the Mediterranean. Through the years it has lost, and nothing but the ambitions of other nations, holding one another at bay, can account for its present size, for all the interests of humanity, progress and truth demand that it should change.

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General Notice

Effective January 15, 1903, following will be daily schedule of passenger trains:

Naco, Sonora, January 15, 1903.

Lv. from Douglas 7:07 a. m.

Lv. from Naco 7:17 a. m.

Lv. from Benson, 8:50 a. m.

Lv. from El Paso and Douglas 9:00 a. m.

Lv. from Naco 12:35 p. m.

Lv. from Naco 1 p. m.

Lv. from El Paso 4:42 p. m.

Lv. from Naco 5:00 p. m.

Lv. from Benson 5:00 p. m.

Lv. from Naco 11:00 p. m.

Lv. from Naco 11:00 p. m.

Lv. from Naco 11:00 p. m.

Lv. from Naco 11:00 p. m.

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Lv. from Naco 11:00 p. m.

Anniversary of Chicago's Fire

Which Caused a Loss of \$200,000,000,
Rendering Homeless Tens of
Thousands of People, and Left

Charred Remains in Its Wrecks.

Chicago, Ill., Oct. 10.—Today marks the 32d anniversary of the great Chicago fire. It is also a day when the "old settlers" of the western metropolis gather into big and little groups and recount their thrilling experiences on that memorable Oct. 9 of 1871, when a whirlwind of flame swept for miles through the city of 334,000 inhabitants, causing a monetary loss approximating \$200,000,000, rendering tens of thousands of persons homeless and poverty-stricken and leaving the charred remains of hundreds in its wake. The origin of the "great fire" has

been traced indirectly to the ill-temper of an ordinary milk cow—"Mrs. O'Leary's cow," as it now is celebrated in the annals of Chicago's history. This cow was kept in a two-story frame barn in the rear of a modest dwelling at No. 137 De Koven street, on the southwest side of the city. Shortly after 9 p. m., Sunday, October 8, flames were discovered issuing from the O'Leary barn. Those who attempted to extinguish the blaze in the barn testified to finding a kerosene lamp shattered to pieces within range of the cow's heels. The world believes the cow kicked the lamp to pieces, thus giving life to the great conflagration that followed.

There was delay in getting the alarm to the fire department, and in getting water to the fire after the alarm. The nearest engines failed to get to the fire until after it was beyond control, in the dry southwest gale that was blowing and the parched fuel—a three months' drought—receded the fire—that was ready to help it forward.

Great bands of fire were caught

up on the air—observers say from 300 to 500 feet—and whirled off to the northwest, dropping where they would, and starting new fires far to leeward of the old. By midnight the flames had swept across the south branch of the Chicago river and eaten into the business heart of the city. The mayor remained in the courthouse as long as it was tenable.

This was the supreme moment of disaster, for that building had been the storehouse, and was now the tomb of the public records. The chain of title by which every owner held every foot of property in Cook county, from the government to the latest buyer and lender, came to utter annihilation. About 3 a. m. the postoffice and sub-treasury were burned, the latter with some \$2,000,000 in currency and government securities.

The last house to be destroyed was that of Dr. J. H. Foster, on Fullerton avenue, then in the northern limit of the city. This house burned 25 hours after the time, and four miles from the place of the starting of the fire.

Seventeen thousand, four hundred and fifty buildings, with substantially all household effects, were burned. To help Chicago funds came about as follows: From Insurers (New York, Connecticut, Great Britain, Massachusetts, Ohio, Pennsylvania, California and Rhode Island) between \$45,000,000 and \$50,000,000; from gifts in money and other valuables, something like \$4,000,000; from Chicago herself about \$14,000,000 was taken after all alterations were allowed for.

"Derelict time" is the name which attached itself to the years immediately following the conflagration. The Relief and Aid societies, which almost before the flames died out, spent nearly \$1,000,000 in structures, permanent and temporary.

Between Oct. 18 and Nov. 20, the society put up 2,223 houses, valued at 35,000,000 feet of lumber. The first building erected after the fire was a board shanty, put up by William D. Kerfoot, a real estate dealer, and was begun and finished on Oct. 11. It was situated on the corner of

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